

The Morning Astorian

ESTABLISHED 1873

PUBLISHED BY

ASTORIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

J. H. CARTER, GENERAL MANAGER.

RATES.

By mail, per year \$6 00
 By mail, per month 50
 By carriers, per month 60

THE SEMI-WEEKLY ASTORIAN.

By mail, per year, in advance \$1 00



LABOR FOR PANAMA.

Quite as important as the engineering problems and admitting of no solution by trite mathematical formula is the question that must soon confront the Panama canal commission—whence a continuous supply of labor? If 10 years is the limit set, in the popular mind at least, for the completion of the great ditch, 20,000 laborers will have to be in constant employ according to estimates of the experts. Where is this army to be marshaled, and how is its number to be steadily recruited?

Dr. C. A. Stephens, long familiar with the climatic conditions of Panama, and formerly a close student of the medical problems presented to the French canal company, declares in a recent pamphlet that "no sensible person can spend a day, even an hour, in the heat of the Culebra cut without coming to the conclusion that this is not a white man's job. No white laborer from the United States can or would endure it." Dr. Stephens goes on to cite the experience of the French excavators. According to the estimates the French lost about 50,000 laborers during their period of construction. Not only did the common diggers succumb, but the sudden deaths of men in higher places were continually causing enforced delays on the part of gangs of diggers.

Many of the expedients that have been advanced to relieve the difficulties of the labor problem in Panama, says the Call. Some have advocated the wholesale importation into the canal zone of negroes from the southern states, others have declared that upon the working classes of Jamaica and other Carib islands, negroes and half breeds all of them, rest the only hopes of the commission. But to the first of these propositions it has been strongly objected by the south that taking away a great army of negroes for work on the canal would so alter the field labor in the cotton belt that the cotton industry would suffer seriously. Against the Jamaica suggestion it is maintained that there are not enough reliable laborers in any of the adjacent islands to fill the steady demand.

There remain, then, the Japanese or the coolies. On the Hawaiian sugar plantations, where climatic conditions very nearly approximate those of Panama, the bulk of the heavy labor is done by Japanese. Hardly, inured to excessive heat in conjunction with constant humidity, over-willing to work according to the work of the overseers, these little brown fellows would seem especially fitted to endure the grilling tasks in the great ditch. The close of the war will see thousands of them free to take employment. As to the coolie, well, he is at least a last resource. Prejudice may have to be put aside if it be that we can find no one else to wield the shovel in Panama.

SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF SELF-MASTERY.

Because he could not, or at any rate did not, control his temper, young Michael Preston, a Brooklyn navy yard marine, must spend the next two years in prison. In a fit of passion Preston struck and severely injured an officer of the yard who had in some way angered him, and that momentary loss of self-control cost him the loss of his liberty for two years, and possibly the loss of his good name for life, says the Examiner.

What did he gain by it? Such is the question that every young man who reads this column would do well to put to himself.

What did he gain by it? He gratified his animal impulse, he succeeded in drawing the blood of the man who had angered him; and for that miserable moment of brutal satisfaction, for that brief glimpse of the blood that he had drawn, he ruined himself forever.

If he had kept cool, if he had gritted his teeth, choked down his impulse and maintained his self-control for a second or so he would have been master of the situation.

It may be said that he was angry, and that it is extremely difficult for one under such circumstances to keep cool.

Certainly it is. But it is in the doing of the things that are difficult that the real glory of life

consists. It is by conquering his own defects, by rectifying his own wrong-headedness, and by keeping the reins on his own hot impulse that one grows strong in the power of commanding others.

There is nothing so weak as passion, so utterly helpless as brute impulse. It is reason—Clear-eyed, cool and calm—that is strong, and that in its silent might wins all the great victories of this world.

"Greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh the city," says the Old Book, and many and magnificent are the historical instances of the truth of this ancient saying.

Themistocles, saying to the superior officer who had just dealt him a blow, "Strike! but hear me"; David, holding back his hand, when by a thrust he might have destroyed his bitterest enemy; Aristides, beautifully calm under the stinging injustice of his fellow-citizens; Washington, patiently enduring innumerable taunts and insults, are shining examples of the glory of self-control and of the supremacy that comes to those who are first of all supreme over themselves.

For did not Themistocles become the greatest and most powerful man in Athens; and did not David rise to the throne; and was not Aristides recalled to save the state that had ostracized him; and of Washington is it not said that he was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen?"

Primarily these men became strong and victorious by self-control; and the law that held for them holds for each one of us.

A TEACHERS' UTOPIA.

That it is the aim of educators in this country to get the best system possible for the training of the young to become future citizens and bulwarks of the nation will be readily conceded and, while our public school system is acknowledged to have many points of superiority, it seems we must take off our hats to that of Denmark, according to statements made by a party of Danes now visiting the principal cities of our land, including St. Louis and the great fair. Denmark seems to be the teacher's Utopia, where long and faithful service is suitably rewarded and no teacher is left in his or her old age to the cold charities of an unsympathetic world, but is amply provided for.

But this is getting ahead of the story, the condition of education in the land of our viking forebears. Illiteracy is rare, and this fact is due first of all to the excellent public school system and secondly to the laws making education compulsory, which are enforced strictly. The school hours are long, from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m., and the children get only one month of vacation in the city and two in the rural districts. But this at least has the effect of keeping the children off the street and out of mischief and worse. Juvenile crime, which causes so much concern in this country, is hardly known in Denmark. The children, from 8 to 13 years old, seem satisfied with the long hours of study and short hours of play, and are generally healthy, more so, it is claimed, than the average American child, with its short hours of study and long hours for play. Possibly a difference in ethnical temperament may have something to do with this, and the Danes, as a rule, are a sturdy race. Certainly those who are educated are well educated. French, English and German are taught in the public schools, but there is more need of those studies there than in our country, as is evident from its geographical position. The children begin their studies at the age of 11 years, the boys favoring English and German and the girls preferring French and English.

Teachers' salaries in Denmark compare favorably with salaries there generally, and the teachers are highly educated, an excellent pension system encouraging them to enter thoroughly into the profession. A public school teacher retiring after 15 years' faithful service gets a pension equal to one-half the salary last paid, while retirement after 20 years secures a pension equal to two-thirds the salary. Nor are the widows of pensioners or those who were entitled to a pension at the time of their death forgotten. They get the usual "widow's third."

Of course, it is not possible for all our teachers to go to Denmark, but the Danish system, or a modification of it, might be brought here.

When the democratic orator proposes to have reciprocity in competitive products, ask him which American industry he proposes to injure in the process and he will probably reply, a la Hancock, that "the tariff is a local issue."

Secretary Morton demands the strongest navy in the world for the United States. Hobson has shown him how to get it, if he has \$2,500,000,000 that isn't working.

It is a little easier for democratic managers to make their offensive and defensive plans, now that Bourke Cockran has agreed to stand hitched.

General Miles has climbed into the Parker band wagon, and expresses a willingness to write the libretto for a part of the campaign music.

If the beef trust keeps on boosting the prices, some of the defeated politicians may become reconciled to the crow diet.

Correct Clothes for Men



Get good clothes—to get any good article—you must pay good prices. Whether you pay \$15 or \$50 for your clothes, you get \$15 or \$50 value. Find this label

Alfred Benjamin & Co.
MAKERS NEW YORK

on your coat-hanger, inside coat pocket, or waistcoat strap and you find the highest grade ready-for-service apparel that can possibly be produced.

Equal to fine custom-made in all but price. The makers' guarantee, and ours, with every garment. We are Exclusive Distributors in this city.

Herman Little

ALASKA PACKERS' STOCK DROPS

Decline at San Francisco Resulting From Timidity.

Wednesday's Examiner: The sensation of the local stock market is the decline in Alaska Packers' Association stock. Since last Saturday this local industrial security has shrunk seven points, representing a loss on the aggregate value of the company's 48,000 shares of \$336,000.

In the latter part of May the stock stood at 138½. Yesterday it went down as low as 121½ and closed at 125. It closed at the latter figure on Monday. This decline of practically 13 points since May means a big shrinkage in the stock's value of about \$624,000.

Henry F. Fortmann is the president of the association. He said yesterday that it was unreasonable that the stock should be on the down grade and he could only account for it on the ground that the reports of a short catch of salmon in the north this season was frightening some people and that speculators were taking advantage of this condition.

"The company's salmon catch in the north this summer," he went on to say, "will be about the average. We have no canneries in British Columbia or on the Columbia river, where the catch is poor. Our canneries on Puget sound and in Alaska are in full operation and the public must not confound our condition with individually owned establishments which are closed."

"There is no dissension in the company nor are any of its officials or leading stockholders trying to depress the stock for their own purposes."

The company was organized in 1893 by the merger of a number of canneries on Puget sound and in Alaska. It had at first 43,712 shares of stock. In 1897 the total shares issued amounted to 48,000 and they have not been increased since that time. Prior to 1901 a dividend of 9 per cent annually was paid. Since that date the yearly dividend has been 12 per cent. Last year the cases of salmon packed numbered 1,234,824.

Associated with Fortmann in the company are Charles Hirsch, D. Drysdale, W. B. Bradford, E. B. Pond, G. Niebaum, Isaac Liebes, George W. Hume, Francis Cutting and C. W. Dorr. Last year the company made a profit of \$1,142,258, of which sum \$576,000 was paid in dividends. Since its formation the company has made \$8,409,040 profits and paid out of that sum \$5,128,557 in dividends.

Admitting that newspaper advertising will sell goods—and people quit arguing that—the question of how much newspaper advertising you should do becomes one of how much goods you want to sell.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."

Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip, No, No, No. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablets stamped "C. C. C." Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. See ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Clothes For Summer Wear

Here's the new double breasted outing, Varsity, one of Hart, Schaffner & Marx latest styles. It will be popular for men at summer resorts, which is one of the reasons why it will be popular for wearing at home.

We'd like to see you in one of these suits, just to see how Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes look on a good looking man.

Of course, if you get the suit on and want to keep it, the price is low enough

\$12.00 to \$25.00

P. A. STOKES One Price To Everybody

The TROY Laundry

Is the only White Labor Laundry in the City. Does the Best of Work at very reasonable Prices, and is in every way worthy of your patronage. Cor. 10th and DUANE STS. Phone 1991

PRAEL & COOK TRANSFER CO.

Telephone 221.

Drying and Expressing

All goods shipped to our care will receive special attention.

709-715 Commercial Street.

Scow Bay Iron & Brass Works

Manufacturers of

Iron, Steel, Brass and Bronze Castings. General Foundrymen and Patternmakers. Absolutely firstclass work. Prices lowest.

Phone 2451.

Corner Eighteenth and Franklin.

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

Wholesale and Retail

Ships, Logging Camps and Mills supplied on short notice.

LIVE STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD

WASHINGTON MARKET - CHRISTENSON & CO.

Best Of Goods At Prices That Are Right

MARINCOVICH & GIACONI

CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS AND CIGARS

727 Commercial Street - Astoria, Oregon

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Supplies of All Kinds at Lowest Prices for Fishermen, Farmers and Loggers.

Branch Uniontown, - - - - - Uniontown, 713

A. V. ALLEN,

Tenth and Commercial Streets.

ASTORIA, OREGON.

ANDREW ASP, BLACKSMITH.

Having installed a Rubber Tiring Machine of the latest pattern I am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at reasonable prices. Telephone 291.

CORNER TWELFTH AND DUANE STREETS.